

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Afternoon—CINDERELLA.—Evening—METAMORPHOSIS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street.—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRIETTE—A REGULAR FIE.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RED GRASS—LUCKY HOBSON.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—JOS. COLEMAN'S "BAGS"—BUTCH GARLAND—BAGS, SEA MON AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLINGUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOWN IN OLD KENT.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN BURLINGUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BILLY PATTERSON.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLINGUES, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 565 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLINGUES, &c.

New York, Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

The News.

Volunteers are rapidly coming forward in this city to support the government of the United States and suppress insurrection. We give to-day full details of the movements as far as they can be ascertained. The Scott Life Guard met last evening, volunteered its services to the government, and decided to open recruiting offices to-day. The Zouave Guard held a drill, as did various other volunteer associations. The right wing of the Seventh regiment, and a battalion of the Seventy-first, and others, held public drills, which were largely attended. Colonel Vosburg volunteered to lead his regiment if it desired to go South. An officer of the Seventh regiment returned from Washington yesterday with orders, which will be issued to the Seventh during the next twenty-four hours. It is said the Seventh will be sent to Fort McHenry. Meetings were held all over the city to organize volunteer companies. The Sixth and Seventy-ninth regiments tendered their services to the government. Volunteers are offering in all parts of the country.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night in the Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by various gentlemen, and resolutions unanimously adopted not only in favor of sustaining the national administration, but also for frowning down all aid or comfort to the rebels on the part of individuals at the North. A resolution complimentary to the *HERALD* was also adopted.

A meeting is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at eleven o'clock to-day, of the merchants and business men of the metropolis, without distinction of party, for the purpose of devising means for sustaining the government and strengthening the arm of the administration.

The troops from Massachusetts, that were announced at the republican meeting to arrive by the New Haven Railroad at half-past eleven o'clock last evening, had not reached this city when we went to press, nor were they expected by the railroad officials before to-day, if they came by rail at all. It had been rumored at the station that the plan of transit had been changed, viz: by steamboat direct to Washington; but nothing definite was known.

Despatches from Charleston state that the United States squadron off the harbor had detained vessels entering the port for a short time, but finally permitted them to proceed to the city. The commander of the fleet had declined not to interfere further with vessels until orders were received from Washington. The *Isabel* had arrived at Charleston, with information that the fleet had weighed anchor and sailed for New York. The *Baltic* had Major Anderson and his command on board.

We publish in another column an extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Charleston, giving some new and interesting particulars respecting the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The writer states that such was the effectiveness of Major Anderson's fire that thirty of the secessionists in Fort Moultrie were killed, besides many wounded, and that the Stevens Battery was silenced and the Floating Battery half shot away. He extols the courage and skill of the garrison, and intimates that the casualties of the enemy were more numerous than they wish to acknowledge.

Despatches from Montgomery state, on the authority of the Secretary of War of the revolutionists, that thirty-two thousand additional men have been called out.

Our State Legislature brought to a close last night its session for the year 1861. Both houses worked briskly during the day, and put the finishing stroke on several measures. First in importance was their action on the bill authorizing the Governor to call out thirty thousand State troops, to be placed at the disposal of the President, and appropriating three million dollars therefor. The bill, slightly amended from the form in which it passed the Assembly on Monday, was passed by the Senate, and returned to the former body, which concurred in the amendments almost unanimously, there being but one negative vote. Great feeling and enthusiasm were manifested in both houses on the subject. The Metropolitan Health District bill was defeated in the Senate. The Senate also passed the City Tax Levy, largely reducing it in several respects, but adding \$20,000 to defray the legal expenses in the Chamberlain controversy between Platt and Devlin, and with an amendment restricting the Common Council in regard to creating new salaries or increasing present ones in the various departments of the city government.

The amendments to the Unsafe Buildings act of last session were passed by both houses. Mr. Anable, late one of the New York Harbor Masters, being removed by the Governor, and Leonard D. Brainard, of Brooklyn, appointed in his place, the Senate confirmed the nomination, as also that of Mr. Van Dyck for Bank Superintendent.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Liverpool 4th, via Londonderry 5th instant, arrived at Portland early yesterday morning, bringing two days later advices from Europe, a large number of passengers and \$6,000 in specie.

The news is extremely warlike. The London *Post* states that the military operations in which Garibaldi is to take part are about to commence, and that the Italians and Hungarians have come to a perfect understanding to make a combined movement. It is supposed that an extensive insurrection will soon break out in Hungary, in which the insurgents will be aided by Garibaldi and the Italians.

Extensive warlike preparations are being made. The French navy has, by order of the Emperor, been organized into five divisions, each three steel-plated frigates attached. There was about to review the garrison of the city at this unusual time, is considered a war.

News is important. On the 10th the London reduced its rates to 100 on the 5th at 91½. A set was active and firm at the sales at Liverpool for 10th inst. were 45,000 bales.

a small proportion only of which was taken by speculators. Breadstuffs were dull, and closed on the 5th with a declining tendency. Provisions were quiet.

A violent northeasterly gale prevailed all day yesterday, accompanied by a copious fall of rain. So far as we are informed, the shipping in the bay and harbor has sustained no damage from the storm. Between eight and nine o'clock last evening a building in the course of erection on Frankfort street, on the site of the one burned down some time since, and at that time occupied by E. O. Jenkins as a printing office, was blown down by the gale. The whole is therefore in ruins.

The rush at the Custom House yesterday far exceeded that of any previous day. Some curious scenes were introduced on the occasion in the drama of search for office.

Ninety-one vessels entered at the port of New York from foreign ports yesterday, the largest number ever entered in one day.

The cotton market yesterday, under the influence of the foreign news, was firmer, with an upward tendency in prices. The sales amounted to about 2,500 bales, closing on the basis of 12½c, a 12½c for middling uplands. Flour was heavy, and lower for common grades, while extra brands were in light demand and prices irregular. Wheat was also heavy, with a tendency towards lower prices. Corn was in fair demand, at rates given in another column. Pork was firm, with fair sales, at \$17 50 for mess, and at \$18 for prime. Beef was also firm, and in fair demand. Sugars were steady, but the very inclement weather tended to check sales, which were confined to some 150 hds. Cuba. Coffee was quiet, but firmly held. Freight engagements were moderate, with a tendency towards easier rates.

Virginia and the Border Slave State—What Will They Do?

In this appeal to arms, on the part of our federal government to settle the question of the integrity or dissolution of the Union, Virginia and the border slave States are placed in a position exceedingly perplexing, delicate and dangerous. Strongly attached to the Union, they also strongly sympathize with the seceded States. If perfect safety, unity, power and prosperity were apparent under the flag of the Southern confederacy, the border slave States would doubtless have joined it a month ago; but they have been and are restrained by various misgivings, and prominent among them is the fear of the consequences of the removal of the fugitive slave frontier from Canada to Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river. What, then, is to be the course of the border slave States in this crisis of war? What will they do?

In speaking of the border slave States, all the Southern States which have not seceded are generally meant to be included. But the border slave States proper are limited to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Lying next south of the three last named States respectively are North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, so that two tiers of slave States still in the Union lie between the North and the revolted States of the South. In the first tier, Delaware, with her slave population reduced to fifteen hundred, may henceforth, for all practical purposes, be considered a Northern State; Maryland is evidently immovable; Missouri, from the immense accessions during the last ten years to her free white labor, will stand fast with the North; Kentucky has stronger affinities for Ohio than for South Carolina; and Virginia, within her own borders, runs some hazard, in the act of secession, of a division into two States—a split between the great slaveholding, hill and plain eastern section, and the comparatively non-slaveholding western, mountain section. Of the second tier of these so-called border slave States, North Carolina and Tennessee each, in a popular election, have declared against secession, and Arkansas has postponed the question till the month of August.

But the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Mr. Lincoln's war proclamation overthrow the whole programme upon which these late border State movements were made. The argument is closed, negotiations are at an end, and these border slave States, standing between two hostile governments in a state of actual war, must now determine upon some definite course of action. The initiative movement is thrown upon Virginia. Her State Convention, with a large majority of quiet, Union and peace loving conservative men among its members, has for many weeks contrived to hold the impetuous secessionists at bay; but driven at length to the wall, what will be its ultimatum? The *Richmond Enquirer* says that after the war news was received from Fort Sumter, the Convention, as in Committee of the Whole, "proceeded at once by a large majority to adopt the proposition of Mr. Robert E. Scott, substantially providing for the assembling of a national convention, through which, of course, Virginia will be handed over to the tender mercies of a black republican majority;" and that "if anything will precipitate the true men of Virginia into revolution, it will be the miserable shuffling of our State Convention."

Later advices say that secession is impending, although a convention of all the border slave States may be resorted to. Our impression is that this expedient will be adopted; and we think it probable that it will result in a sort of armed neutrality on the part of the States concerned, but without any restraints upon individuals disposed to aid or join the armies of the Confederate States. We are inclined to this opinion from the fact that secession and full co-operation with the Montgomery government would not only throw the brunt of the war upon Virginia and the border slave States, in making them the field of battle, but in bringing down the Canadian fugitive slave line to the borders of Virginia, she would risk a grand stampede and demoralization of her slaves, which might only end with the destruction of her two hundred millions of cash involved in her slave property. And so with Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The Union is indispensable to the safety of their slave property in this crisis of civil war. Let Virginia secede, and let General Jefferson Davis establish his military headquarters at Richmond, as it is said he expects to do, and amidst the confusion of contending armies within her borders, Virginia will hazard the additional calamities of a ruinous demoralization of her negroes.

These considerations, we apprehend, will be apt to limit the active operations of this war to the seceded States. They may be assisted by thousands of volunteers from Virginia and the other border States; but while these States themselves stand off they will escape the wasting fires of war. Thus it is probable that the seceded States are destined to suffer enormously. With their ports shut up by blockading squadrons; with their cotton culture largely suspended; with all their young and able bodied men in their armies; with their financial resources drained to the bottom in a single year to resist the pressure of seventy five thousand, or twice or thrice that number, as the case may

be, of hostile troops, the prospect will be gloomy enough to the Montgomery government. Thus environed and hemmed in by the overwhelming power of the North, how can the seceded States hope to prevail?

It may now be too late to ask this question; and they who have "precipitated the cotton States" into this revolution may be indifferent as to the consequences. But the substantial slaveholders of the South, whose interests and hearts are not in this work, may now begin to deliberate upon the contingencies of a destructive war around them. We had hoped that this last resort would be left to the decision of Congress. Had Mr. Lincoln limited his late proclamation to a call upon Congress, civil war might perhaps have been avoided. But he has chosen to cut the Gordian knot; the North responds with startling unanimity; and we must deal with these solemn facts of war which are before us. We presume that Virginia and the other border slave States will come up with the representatives of the North to Congress in July, and that their object in coming will be a treaty of peace. In this connection the resolute policy of Mr. Lincoln and General Scott, and the significant co-operation and enthusiasm of the North, may operate powerfully in behalf of peace with the beleaguered Southern confederacy.

If the border slave States cannot at present act with the Northern States in this great crisis, neutrality is their policy; and we think they will adopt it, to escape the destructive visitation of this civil war upon themselves; and the field of warlike operations being thus confined to the seceded States, their reduction or destruction appears almost inevitable. Beyond a year or two of an exhausting civil war they cannot hold out without losing the monopoly of the cotton culture; for if our Southern supplies of cotton fall beyond a year or two, they may be raised in other parts of the world, to supply the world's necessities.

MAYOR WOOD'S PROCLAMATION.—During the intense excitement which has prevailed in the city for the last few days, Mayor Wood issued a proclamation calling upon the people to maintain order, respect property and person, and refrain from violent demonstrations of every kind. It was a considerate and timely document, and had all his previous messages been as reasonable in their tone and sentiment, it would have been better, perhaps, for his reputation. But we cannot see the propriety of minor journals like the *Tribune*, and *Times*, and *World*, pitching into the Mayor's proclamation. When a public man issues an unobjectionable document he should not be abused therefor. In this instance Mayor Wood only did what was manifestly his duty as chief magistrate, in times of unusual popular excitement, in order to preserve the peace of the city.

The citizens are indebted, too, to the Police Commissioners and to Superintendent Kennedy for the measures which they adopted to keep the peace against a number of rowdies and violent persons, instigated to riot and disturbance, no doubt, by a set of people who have always some mischief in their minds, in times of great excitement, ready at any moment to get up a turbulent demonstration, regardless of the peace and safety of the community. The police on this occasion displayed a great deal of energy and activity, which would go far to show that they are well organized to preserve the public peace in any emergency. It is true that many of the Southern fire-eaters hugged the idea to themselves that at such a time as this public opinion would manifest itself in riots and bloodshed, which would bring ruin and desolation to the Northern cities; but this is a grand mistake—there never was any fear of such a result. There is no necessity for rioting in the North. The crisis demands only one soul and one movement to relieve the country from its present embarrassments and complications, and the people of the Northern States are all of one mind as to the position of affairs, and the determined policy just inaugurated by the administration.

FALSE REPORTS.—We observe that the *Tribune* and other of our contemporaries have published reports concerning the *HERALD* establishment, which, besides being untrue, show a good deal of malice and meanness. They said that there were crowds assembled for riotous purposes in front of the *HERALD* office; that a crowd compelled us to display the American flag from our windows, and that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of this journal, was followed by a crowd and hooted in the street. Now, as to the latter statement, all that we need say in refutation is that Mr. Bennett is quite unaware of having been offered any such insult, and that in the street, as well as out of it, he has been treated with perfect courtesy by both republicans and democrats, and that he has just as invariably treated them courteously in return. With respect to the crowd in front of the *HERALD* office, it would have been singular if there had not been one, considering the exciting news of the last few days, the fact that we published that news in advance of any other journal, and had a circulation exceeding that of all the other New York dailies put together—for in a single day we issued of the *HERALD* no fewer than a hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred copies. People come to the *HERALD* office to read the bulletins and to buy the paper, not to sack the establishment. In regard to the display of the American flag, no one asked us to do so. It was unnecessary to take that trouble. The glorious flag of the Union is our flag, and long may it wave.

The fact is, there is so much envy and rancor on the part of both the Sunday and daily papers towards the *HERALD*, in consequence of its unparalleled success, that they are too glad to seize upon any pretext to show their malignity. But the public know which is the newspaper that gives them the earliest and the fullest intelligence, and most completely supplies the popular want, and they value it accordingly. It is a sterling appreciation, which detractors cannot diminish.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO FRANCE.—On Monday last, at Trenton, a dinner was given to Hon. W. L. Dayton, Minister to France, which came off with eclat. It will be recollected that Mr. Dayton was on the republican ticket for Vice President in the campaign of 1856, with Fremont for President—a movement which gave such an impetus to the republican cause as has rendered it ultimately successful. Mr. Dayton was also a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for President at Chicago. He is an able and an accomplished man, such as it is desirable to send at so critical a period to the French government. He is in every way a respectable gentleman, and it would be more creditable to the character of the country if such appointments were more generally made.

The Uprising of the North—War Vigorously in March.

During the past six months the cotton States have been arming themselves against the federal government. South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas have organized a new confederacy and placed themselves in the position of a foreign Power, and a foreign Power upon our immediate frontier. The new confederacy has organized an army, made provisions for a navy—as yet without ships or sailors; issued proposals for a loan, seized upon and possessed the forts, arsenals and public places belonging to the United States, and otherwise assumed the powers, duties and responsibilities of a separate and independent government. During all this time the people of the North and West have been silent, patient, forbearing. Thoroughly well informed by their newspapers as to the movements of those who were formerly their fellow citizens, but who have elected—whether for good cause or not is now out of the argument—to place themselves in the position of enemies, the great Central States have kept aloof from fanaticism on one side and folly on the other, and have hoped that reason might again assert its sway over the extremists of both parties. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has, however, changed the whole aspect of affairs. The attack upon a fort garrisoned with less than a hundred men by a force of over seven thousand is a measure which is calculated—if anything could—to raise the spirit of a people whose ancestors fought their way to constitutional liberty through the greatest difficulties which ever environed a nation struggling for its existence. And although nobody was hurt, as they say, at Sumter, still it is not to be wondered at that our people should feel deeply and prepare seriously to resent the insult offered to the flag of the republic.

Under these circumstances, the President of the United States has called for volunteer soldiers to the number of seventy-five thousand. No additional recruiting offices have been formally opened as yet; but we have no doubt that the Secretary of War will be able to report to the President before Saturday night that the adhering States have offered three times as many men as called for by the government. The Secretary of the Treasury is well supplied with money, and has assurances that his department shall not suffer from embarrassment. We have no doubt that half a million of men and a hundred millions of dollars will be offered to the Executive between this time and the Fourth of July, when Congress meets in extraordinary session. The blood of the North is up; and, without disparagement to the South, we may express our firm belief that the descendants of the men who stormed Louisburg, scaled the heights of Abraham, answered the roll call at Lexington, repulsed three times the British infantry at Breed's Hill, followed Stark at Bennington, and bore the colonial flag from Cambridge to Yorktown, will not disgrace their ancestry in the coming struggle. The people of the North are compelled to accept the dread arbitrament of the sword. They did not seek it. There is no course left for them but an earnest, vigorous, determined support of the government. We have no longer parties, or factions, or cliques. Feeble efforts may be made to organize new parties or restore old political attachments, but they will be fruitless. From the Arrostook to the Potomac, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, the war slogan has been sounded and responded to with alacrity! If the South goes to war upon what is presumed to be a point of honor, and strikes the first blow, the North can do nothing but meet the issue promptly. Honor is not indigenous nor confined to the South. We have temporized too long. We have hoped that the storm would blow over. We have been occupied with our business or our pleasure, and have allowed the ship of State to drift towards the breakers. We have watched the stock board, or interested ourselves in foreign affairs, or devoted ourselves to the service of Mammon, or indulged in the luxuries of life, forgetting its real duties. Some of us, perhaps, have fancied that the cause of the black man was of more consequence than the material interests of our own race. But that is all over now. The almighty nigger is dead, and the occupation of Phillips, Garrison & Co. is gone. The North is consolidated as one man, and the government is to be sustained at all hazards. The South has treated us a foreign, hostile Power, and we can no longer treat or temporize—we must fight.

The alacrity with which the North has responded to the appeal of the President is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the facilities for the rapid dissemination of intelligence through the telegraph and the independent press. The *New York Herald*, the circulation of which newspaper now exceeds 100,000 copies daily—more than the combined issue of all the other metropolitan journals—has been able to present the earliest intelligence concerning the opening of the great struggle, and has without doubt materially facilitated the operations of the government. To the bitter end the pen will bear as important a part in the great conflict as the sword.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Congress which is to assemble on the 4th of July next, in pursuance of the call of the President, will consist in the Senate of 23 republicans and 25 opposition, omitting the vacancies to be filled; in the House of Representatives of 104 republicans and 58 opposition, without taking into the calculation fifty members to be chosen in California, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The seven seceded States are of course excluded from the estimate. This will be, for obvious reasons, the most important Congress ever held in the United States. On its action vast results depend. The events of the last few days, and events soon to come, will annihilate the old party lines and give a new complexion to the national legislature. The government is now in a sort of historical crisis, struggling for its existence, and mere factious feelings will be swallowed up in the magnitude of the questions which will occupy the attention of Congress. Petty and local considerations must give way to national views, and only high principles will prevail. The presence of danger, the actual existence of civil war, the future of the country, will rise up in all their vast proportions before the vision of the national council, and give an elevated tone to its legislation and statesmanship. The miserable squabbles about spoils and abstractions will have no place where such momentous themes are to be discussed. There will be little time

or inclination for vaporing talk. Action, prompt action, is demanded by the country, and that such will be materially aided, in co-operation with the executive in restoring peace and accomplishing a reunion of the States.

The Great Crisis—The Duty of Government and of the People.

After the terrible period of political excitement, preceding the first election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States, that great statesman exclaimed in his Inaugural—"We are all federalists, we are all republicans." It was a solemn invitation to unity and peace. The proclamation of President Lincoln, succeeding to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, is a similar call upon the people of the Northern States, to forget party wranglings, at this most critical moment in the history of the country. Whatever opinions may have prevailed, and whatever views of expediency may have been advocated, hitherto, there is clearly no other course for government to pursue now, than to "retake the places and properties" that have been seized and occupied, in the Southern States. Upon this point, the people of the Northern and Western States will be nearly a unit. As a consequence, past organizations and platforms are virtually swept away, and none of the issues remain of present importance which recently agitated the public mind. Whether slavery shall or shall not be carried into the Territories; to what extent the tariff shall be modified; what internal improvements, or means of interoceanic communication are required, are questions, the next or some future Congress may be called upon to decide, but which are buried out of sight by the paramount consideration of the day.

The sentiment of the North requires that the programme laid down by the administration, should be carried out in the most vigorous and effective manner. There will be no difficulty in procuring troops, and the full quota should be summoned, which is necessary to the complete attainment of the end in view. Half measures must be abandoned, and force enough employed to retake every fort, custom house, arsenal, and vessel, belonging to the United States. New York city is able to supply all the funds that are needed, and its capitalists will meet the demands that are made upon them, just in proportion to the promptitude that is displayed in bringing the crisis to an end, under which the country is suffering. Two hundred millions of dollars will be considered a cheap price to have paid for peace, and a reconstruction of the Union upon a permanent basis.

The naval establishment of the United States will require the utmost development which Mr. Lincoln can constitutionally give it. The seat of war will undoubtedly be the line of coast of the Gulf States, and vast energy must be displayed to produce an effective result there. General Scott supposes that twenty thousand troops will be needed in Charleston harbor alone. Fort Pulaski will require a long siege, and is thought by many to be impregnable. The defenses of the Belize, have been constructed under the directions of the best military engineers in the world, and it is to be feared that multitudes of lives will be sacrificed in accomplishing the sad duty which Mr. Lincoln has pledged himself to fulfill. He has law, however, on his side, and his right is undoubted in the premises. It behooves him, nevertheless, to count the cost, and to employ the power he possesses, in calling to arms the full number that may be wanted in the emergency.

The course that will be taken by the border States, if dictated by policy and self-interest, can scarcely be doubtful. The example of Virginia will, probably, be emulated by the remainder, and it is most unlikely that she will volunteer to surrender her territory as a useless battle field for the whole United States. The border States, by seceding now, would render a frontier war inevitable. Destruction and carnage would prevail along the borders of the Ohio and Mississippi, while Northwestern troops would pour down the latter river, into Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. By preserving as far as is possible, a neutral posture, Virginia, Maryland, and the other border States, retain their power as mediators, and may be able, later, to render far greater services to the friends of the Union, North and South, than they could do by joining them. The chances of war offer but small hopes to the cotton States. Before many weeks their ports may be closed, their commerce annihilated, their treasury depleted, and their pride humbled; and in such an hour of misery and desolation, the protecting strength of States friendly to them in the Union, may prove greatly to their advantage.

The time for undue excitement has passed. The passing events of each hour are so solemn, that every pulse should beat equally, and every aspiration be for a speedy restoration of the republic to peace, and its pristine unity and greatness. The utmost unanimity of feeling should prevail in sustaining the only policy which is any longer practicable; and every nerve should be strained to aid the government in rendering its measures as efficient as possible.

REVIVING PROSPECTS OF TRADE IN THE NORTH.

The settled policy which the administration has adopted, and which it is believed will be vigorously carried out, is likely to result in a rapid revival of trade in the North. All uncertainty, at least, is at an end; and it was the uncertainty of the past few months rather than the existence of any positive calamity that paralyzed everything in the shape of business. The people are now beginning to see how the country stands, and here in the North they are all of one mind as to the position of the North and South. To some extent, then, we may expect to see capital released from its long captivity in the bank vaults, and all the interests of commerce coming again into active life. Business, especially in the sale and manufacture of army equipments, naval stores and war materials of all kinds, will receive an immediate impetus. Shipbuilding and the shipping interest generally will be called into busy operation, and we anticipate a free demand for labor in almost every branch of trade, which will relieve this community from the fears of distress and starvation among the working classes which have pressed so heavily upon us for some time past.

The decided course which the administration is now pursuing has already produced another remarkable result in the utter demolition of all parties and factions, and the combination of the entire North in favor of a permanent Union and constitution in some shape. The safety of the country has become paramount to all mere party issues. A fresh military spirit is also

been infused into the present generation, hard, inferior to that which animated the early patriots of the republic, and there is but one opinion throughout the entire North as to the propriety of vigorous and decisive action.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Garibaldi About to Commence Operations.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Hungarians and Italians Acting in Concert.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

See, See, See.

PORTLAND, Me., April 16, 1861.

The steamship *North Briton*, Captain Robert Dorian, from Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and Londonderry on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived here at a quarter past three o'clock yesterday morning.

The dates per the *North Briton* are two days later than those already received.

The Parliamentary recess continued.

There was some probability of a compromise in the Building Trade strike. The London men were showing some disposition to accept a proposition of working by the hour under an increased scale of wages.

Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, has been fined one shilling by a London magistrate, on the charge that his street railway was an obstruction; but the magistrate explained that the question would really have to be settled by the Supreme Court. Mr. Train gave notice of an appeal to that court.

The *North Briton* has 230 passengers and \$6,000 in specie.

The *North Briton* reports passing through a large field of heavy detached ice, and seeing several small bergs between the Virgin Rocks and Cape Race.

The steamship *Bliss*, from New York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst.

The steamship *Palatine*, from Portland, reached Londonderry on the morning of the 5th inst.

FRANCE.

The French navy has, by command of the Emperor, been organized into five divisions, each division to be under the orders of an admiral, and to have three steel plated frigates attached to it. One division was about to proceed to Egypt, where England is reinforcing her naval force.

Some sensation was created by the announcement that the Emperor was about to review the garrison of Paris. A review at this unusual time was construed by some into a forerunner of a campaign.

Measures are to be taken by the French government for the suppression of all religious associations not already recognized and authorized by law.

Rumors were current that Count de Persigny would probably resign on account of the article in the *Patrie* relative to the Duchess of Kent's funeral; but the *Moniteur* of the 4th inst. says that the reports of modifications in the Ministry are unfounded.

The Paris Bourse was very much depressed and lower. The rates closed on the 3d inst. at 67½.

It is explained that Prince Murat's letter relative to the crown of Naples was only written for the purpose of giving some explanations, and is altogether of a personal character.

Count Rodolphe de Orsani has been created a Marshal of France.

ITALY.

Garibaldi continued at Turin. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

The official *Opinione*, of Turin, publishes an article showing the necessity of withdrawing the troops from Rome. It says that they are there to protect the Pope; but as soon as Italy grants the amplest guarantees for the safety of the Pope and the freedom of the church the mission of the French will be fulfilled with dignity by the national army.

Debate on the affairs of Naples continued in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of the Interior said the difficulties had been exaggerated, but he promised a remedy of several inconveniences of the government. It is intended to increase the military of the Southern provinces as measures of public safety.

The Pope sailed away during service on the 2d, but his indisposition was not serious.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree orders the resumption of payments in silver in Lombardy-Venetia, the authorities of that province having secured the necessary stock of specie.

HUNGARY.

The formal installation of the Curia Regia of Hungary took place at Pesth on the 5d inst. The judicial administration was suppressed.

TURKEY.

The Porte has ordered the blockade of the coast of Montenegro.

Omar Pacha had been received by the Sultan, and would probably be appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Government troops have been hastily sent to the coast bordering on Montenegro.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails (date not mentioned) reached Madras on the 4th.

Exchange 24s. 1d. 2s. 5d.

Nothing else telegraphed.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 5, 1861.

The London *Post* asserts that the military operations in which Garibaldi will take part are on the point of commencing, and that the Hungarians and Italians have come to a perfect understanding to make a combined movement.

It is expected that the Hungarian Diet will pass a formal vote calling on the Hungarian troops from other parts of the Austrian empire to be concentrated in the Kingdom of Hungary alone. Such a measure will necessarily strip the Venetian provinces of the flower of the Austrian forces. If opposed by the Austrian government the Hungarians will refuse to pay the taxes, and the movement for breaking out into insurrection will then have arrived.

The London *Times* article of the 4th (evening) says—"Although the reduction in the Bank rate of discount was fully expected, it had considerable effect in restoring the tone of the market, and hope may be entertained that its influence on the general trade of the country, which is evidently at this moment affected to a needless extent by vague anxiety, will be extremely advantageous. The recovery in consols is shared by all other descriptions of securities. The discount houses and joint stock banks have deferred until to-morrow. There is a considerable change in the allowance on deposits in the discount market."